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(INCORPORATED)

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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XXII.

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 12, 1920.

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No. 7.

Forward Step For Jackson County

A campaign for community improvement was put on in Jackson county last week which promises greater results than any movement ever inaugurated in that county before. Under the auspices of the County Agricultural Agent, the Superintendent of Schools and the State Agricultural College, the county was covered by five squads of men who went into the schoolhouses and addressed the children and patrons of the districts on community organization and improvement. These men emphasized better homes, better farms, better schools, better churches and better roads.

The response of the people was greater than was expected. Everywhere that the school was in session, more than half of the population of the district was present at the meeting. And in some cases more persons turned out than were in the district. This is explained by the fact that persons outside the district came. In all, sixty-eight meetings were held and 5176 persons were present. Sixty-one of the districts organized into community clubs and others will be organized soon.

The same movement is being put on in Laurel county this week; and is planned for ten or twelve counties in this section of the state.

Great credit is due County Agricultural Agents, who were the prime movers in this campaign and to the others who joined them and worked out the plan. And no less do we commend the people who entered so heartily into the movement. They have shown that they are awake to their needs and are ready to set about to solve their own problems.

One great weakness in so many movements for community improvement has been that the people of the community itself were not allowed to help themselves. Someone from outside came in at stated intervals and acted as leader, and the result has been that no leaders have been developed and no permanent good was done. But this plan provides for a leader or leaders who live within the district. Over and over again it was said by the speakers that if "this community improves, the people of this community must do it." THE CITIZEN urges that these organizations he kept going. Do not let any discouragement, however great, halt the work in your community.

A friendly competition will be carried on among the schools of the county. A detailed list of points has been made which includes the work of the Junior Agricultural Clubs and credit will be given in this contest for the work that they do. Every school should strive for first place in its educational division and in the county.

AMERICA ON TRIAL

By Sherwood Eddy
Representative of the American Fed-
eration of Churches

I have just returned from a trip around the world since the armistice, including Japan, China, India, Egypt, Turkey and Europe. I have been lecturing in some fifty cities before business men, clubs, and societies, and have had an unusual opportunity to observe public opinion. In Europe I found a strong revelation of feeling setting in against the United States. Instead of being, as we were a year ago, the most popular nation, we are becoming the most hated and despised.

I asked our critics in Europe: "Why do you misunderstand and misjudge America?" In substance their reply was as follows. "You in America told us that you entered the war not as other nations. You said you wanted no land nor indemnities; you entered from unselfish motives. And now you come out of the war not only the richest nation in the world, claiming one-third of its entire wealth, not only with all the world in your debt, not only with an enormous merchant marine and much of the world's trade captured successfully while the rest of us were fighting your battles during the first three years of the war, but after proclaiming your ideals to the ends of the earth, you are now threatening to repudiate them, refusing

to give the world relief when you alone can do it, seeking apparently to get the world's trade rather than to give the world peace. We ask you: Is America going to stand for world selfishness or world service?"

As I have gone through the cities of America, I find there is an overwhelming demand among business and professional men that we should settle this matter of the League of Nations. A large majority are strongly in favor of an early settlement for a League of Nations, with mild reservations, omitting the offensive preamble, but not separating the Peace Treaty from the League. A majority of the business men and nine-tenths of the Christian people of the United States demand such a League. This is the great international question before the world. It has become the paramount moral issue before America.

The vast majority are indignant with the President for failing to take the Senate and the country into his confidence, but they are yet more indignant with a little group of reactionaries in the Senate who have been deaf to the demands of the American people and have held up this great international issue to the detriment of America and the world.

If the League of Nations is rejected, we, the American people who have not recognized this as the supreme moral issue before our nation and the world, will have to bear the blame before the bar of history!

Practically complete returns from all counties in the 8th Congressional district indicate that Judge Ralph Gilbert, of Shelby county, won the Democratic nomination for Congress in the primary Saturday over Col. Frank Ripy, of Lawrenceburg, and Private George T. Davis, of Casey county.

As the Daily Register, Richmond, stated a short time ago, Judge Gilbert was the contending candidate in every one of the 11 counties of the district and for some time his friends have been confident of his victory.

Madison County Constable Taken to Richmond for Trial

Andrew Poff, 31, Madison county constable, who has been confined in the Fayette county jail for three days, and who is alleged to have shot and killed Jasper Kirby, ex-soldier of Madison county, at the Berea fair grounds last week, was taken to Richmond Tuesday morning by Sheriff P. S. Whitlock, of Madison county, for examining trial, which will be held in that city Wednesday.

Poff was brought to the Lexington jail following the shooting, owing to the intense feeling which had arisen in the county against the officer. It

A big well has been completed on the Brigg's place, in Warren county, within a mile of the Bowling Green city square. The sand had only been penetrated one foot when oil was thrown high above the mast and is now standing 700 feet in the hole.

Piano for the third annual exhibit of the College of Agriculture at the State Fair have taken definite form and a larger staff than has ever been sent by the institution will present by demonstration and discussion the advanced truths concerning the fifteen subjects to be given space in the exhibit. Fifty per cent of the information to be given is entirely new and is based on research of the past year.

Daniel Webster's Mahogany Desk



When the United States chamber of commerce bought the old Daniel Webster homestead in Washington, the mahogany desk on which Webster wrote his famous reply to Calhoun was included in the sale. Joseph H. Defrees, president of the chamber, shown here seated at the desk.

U. S. News

Missoula, Mont., Aug. 5.—The forest fire in the Montana and Canada forests north of Libby, Mont., is spreading rapidly and has reached an "airarming" size, according to reports received today at headquarters of forest service district No. 1. A large crew of fire fighters was sent to assist the seventy-five men already there.

Germantown, O., Aug. 10.—Ohio's third presidential candidate, Dr. Aaron S. Watkins, standard bearer of the Prohibition party, and his running mate, Dr. Leigh Colvin, who is Ohio born, will be formally notified of their nomination here tomorrow. Representatives of the party from all over the country are expected to attend.

Youngstown, O., Aug. 9.—Uncle Sam's treasury will be enriched by at least \$125,000 soon, prohibition agents estimate, by the auction sale of fifty barrels and 1,500 cases of bonded whisky and sixty automobiles, seized here by the agents in the last six months. Hundreds of gallons of raisin jack and other homemade concoctions were dumped into the Mahoning river.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Production of crops forecast today by the Department of Agriculture from their condition on August 1 was as follows:

Winter wheat, 533,000,000; spring wheat, 262,000,000; all wheat, 795,000,000; corn, 3,003,000,000; oats, 1,402,000,000; barley, 196,000,000; rye, 77,000,000; white potatoes, 402,000,000; sweet potatoes, 101,000,000; tobacco, 1,554,000,000 pounds; hay, (tame), 88,600,000 tons; apples, (total), 213,000,000 bu.; peaches, 45,500,000; knifis, 125,000,000 bu.

Washington, Aug. 9.—All the press dispatches today indicate that the gravity of the Polish situation was increasing. There still was no intimation that the American Government had reached a decision on the proposals for aid presented by the Polish government or the tentative program for helping the Poles outlined by the British and French governments.

Exchanges between Washington and London and Paris are still continuing, but officials maintained silence as to their purport.

It was rumored that a mob composed of friends of the dead man were intending to storm the Madison county jail.

JUDGE GOODLOE PASSES AWAY

Judge John D. Goodloe, one of the most prominent and best known men of this county, died at the home of his son at Whites Station on Saturday night, August 7.

He had taken a leading part in the affairs of the county through a long and active life. He had held a number of offices of trust and responsibility and had conducted himself so as to have the highest respect of all who knew him.

He was a friend of Berea College

and was always ready to lend his influence and help to the institution.

The funeral services were held at

the grave Monday morning at 10:30

in the Richmond cemetery.

World News

Shanghai, Aug. 9.—Members of the United States Congressional party touring in the Far East are indignant over the announcement that Representative Randall of California, one of the juketing party, intends to ask Congress to extend prohibition to the Philippines and seek an international settlement for China.

Mexico City, Aug. 10.—Hatred for Americans and a determination to "fight to the death," if an attempt is made to invade Mexico, were expressed by Francisco Villa, the bandit leader, in speeches at Cuatro Cienegas, state of Coahuila, according to purloined stenographic copies seized by El Universal today.

Dawson, Yukon, Aug. 10.—Millions of feet of timber have been destroyed by a forest fire which swept both banks of the Peel River for 160 miles, according to reports reaching here today.

Two hundred men concentrated at Ross River post managed to save the post buildings, but were unable to stop the progress of the flames.

Hythe, England, Aug. 9.—The Allied conference here reached a complete agreement this afternoon on plans for dealing with the Russo-Polish crisis. They include the reimposition of the blockade but on the advice of the experts no Allied troops will be employed.

The plans are subject to the approval of the British parliament which Premier Lloyd George will address tomorrow. The conference ended at 4 p.m.

Tokio, Aug. 7.—Representatives of all shipping lines operating out of Japanese ports, including Japanese-American lines, have failed to reach an agreement regarding the establishment of a standard freight rate for ocean traffic as suggested by the United States Shipping Board. Shipping representatives predict a rate war in the Pacific unless an agreement on rates is eventually formulated.

Paris, Aug. 10.—Slowly, but surely, the Bolsheviks are closing in on Warsaw, according to the latest news reaching Paris. Appreciable reinforcements appear to have been brought to the Northern Soviet army, and in the Miawa region their advance is growing more dangerous. While the latter movement does not immediately threaten communications between Warsaw and Danzig through the Vistula Valley, the Poles, nevertheless, will be obliged to form a new army north of Warsaw to cope with it.

Warning is Issued.

Washington.—The Treasury Department issued a warning to proprietors of amusement places against the use of turnstiles for counting admissions. Information was received at the Internal Revenue Bureau that several places were using turnstiles instead of tickets or cards of admissions. This practice, it is stated, is a violation of the treasury regulations and makes the proprietors of such places liable to a fine of \$1,000.

PEACE KEYNOTE
OF COX SPEECH
OF ACCEPTANCE

Democratic Candidate Would Enter League, Immediately Ratify Treaty and State Interpretation of Covenant.

SAYS "BACK TO THE NORMAL" MEANS REACTION

Failure to Enforce Prohibition is Worse Than Law's Violation—Democrats Present Congress Has Not Passed a Single Constructive Law, but Has Spent Time and Millions in Seeking to Make America's Military Triumph an Odious Chapter in History—Favors Repeal of War Taxes, Criminal Prosecution of Profiteers, More Adequate Supervision of Railroads, a National Budget System, and Women Suffrage.

wishing. Never in all our history has more been done for government. Never was sacrifice more sublime. The most precious things of heart and home were given up in a spirit which grandly notes the perpetuity of our institutions—if the faith is kept with those who served and suffered.

"The country reacted with interest to say the news, the announcement from Chicago, where the Republican national convention was assembled, that a platform plank, dealing with the subject of world peace, had been drawn, leaving out the Lodge reservations, and yet remaining agreeable to all interests, meaning thereby the Lodge reservationists, the mid-reservationists and the group of Republican senators that openly opposed the League of Nations in any form.

"An the platform made no definite commitment of policy and was, in fact, so artfully phrased as to make almost any deduction possible, it passed through the convention with practical unanimity. Senator Johnson, however, whose position has been consistent and whose opposition to the League in any shape is well known, withheld his support of the convention's choice until the candidate had stated the meaning of the platform, and announced definitely the policy that would be his, if elected.

"Senator Harding makes this new pledge of policy in behalf of his party.

"I promise you formal and effective peace as quickly as a Republican congress can pass its declaration for a Republican executive to sign."

"This means but one thing—a separate peace with Germany."

"No less an authority than Senator Lodge said, before the heat of recent controversy, that to make peace except in company with the Allies would brand us everlasting with dishonor and bring ruin to us."

"And then after peace is made with Germany, Senator Harding would, he says, 'hopefully approach the nations of Europe and of the earth, proposing that understanding which makes us a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new relationship.'

"In short, America, refusing to enter the League of Nations (now already



established by twenty-nine nations) and bearing and deserving the contempt of the world, would submit on entirely new project. This act would either be regarded as arrant madness or attempted international basism.

"These are fatal times. Organized government has a definite duty all over the world. The house of civilization is to be put in order. The supreme issue of the century is before us and the nation that halts and delays is playing with fire. The finest impulses of humanity, rising above national lines, merely seek to make another terrible war impossible. Under the old order of international anarchy war came overnight, and the world was on fire before we knew it. It sickens us to think of another.

Ratification First Duty.

"The first duty of the new administration clearly will be the ratification of the treaty. The master should be approached without thought of the bitterness of the past. The public verdict will have been rendered, and I am confident that the friends of world peace as it will be promoted by the league will have in numbers the constitutional requisite to favorable senatorial action. The capitol may say that our platform reference to reservations is vague and indefinite. Its meaning, in brief, is that we shall state our interpretation of the covenant as a matter of good faith to our associates and as a precaution against any misunderstanding in the future.

Education—Federal government should not encroach on local control, but rather should create an enlarged public interest.

Campaign Contributions.—No narrow dividing line between the legitimate and the illegitimate, underlying purpose only determining.

Industrial Peace.—We want a change from the world of yesterday, from the old industrial world. We are at the "forks of the road." So-called "return to the normal" means "reactionism."

"There can be no doubt but that some senators have been conscientious in their desire to clarify the provisions of the treaty. Two things apparently have disturbed them: First, they wanted to make sure that the league was not to be an alliance, and that its basic purpose was peace and not controversy. Second, they wanted the other powers signing the instrument to understand our constitutional limitations beyond which the treaty-making power cannot go. Dealing with these two

(Continued on Page Five)

General College News

DEAN McALISTER ATTENDS EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Department of the Interior Bureau of Education in cooperation with the governor and school department of Tennessee called a conference of education at Montezuma, August 2 to 7. The topic for the conference was, "Practical and Possible Ideals in Education for the South." It proved to be a very large and enthusiastic gathering. Representatives from sixteen states were present on the first day of the meeting. This was intended primarily for a citizen's meeting, the purpose being to arouse a greater interest on the part of the public in the school conditions and needs.

Dean McAllister, of Berea Normal School, was present and acted as presiding officer during the first meeting Monday morning. He later made an address upon the "Progress in Education in the Mountain Counties of Kentucky," and the "Preparation of Teachers for Rural Schools."

MR. AND MRS. TAYLOR WRITE

Here we are sitting in a double swing under a shady tree on the very edge of beautiful Winona Lake, Indiana. The lake is as clear as crystal and is about three miles long and a mile wide, surrounded by rich farming country, with clumps of trees coming down to the water's edge.

The village itself contains about 2000 during the winter, but on account of the great musical and literary attraction the population swells in summer time to fifteen thousand. The roads round about here are exceedingly well kept and on special occasions neighbors drive in so as to completely fill the new auditorium, capacity ten thousand.

The cottages and hotels are built on the ridge overlooking the lake and the abundance of maples, oaks and elms make a magnificent, restful grove. The squirrels here are even more tame than in Berea, and the birds are so friendly as to make one think of "Hiawatha's chickens."

In the great auditorium is a continual feast of good things. On Saturday evening a musical contest in which some fifty voices are blended in gentle rivalry, the adjudicator for the evening being Prof. R. G. Jones, of Chicago. He was very fair and just in his criticism, but at times almost harsh; after all, however, our harshest critics often serve us helpfully by stirring us up to greater and higher ambitions. A Miss Catherine Carmichael acts as part accompanist and is one of the cleverest I've ever heard.

On Sunday morning a great Bible class of several hundred met out under the trees and were led by Dr. A. Christie Brown—made me think of my great class there in Berea, only older grown and "whiskered." At eleven, Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, formerly of London Tabernacle, England, gave a wonderful discourse from the text Jer. 17:12, and a quartette of ladies rendered a beautiful selection. Also the chorus gave a wonderful selection: "From Every Stormy Wind That Blows," Mrs. Dickey singing the vocal obligato. She is the daughter of the founder of this great assembly.

We are living in a very comfortable little hotel on the hillside (The Franconia), with plenty of shade trees and wide porches and plenty of

plain good food. There are many interesting people stopping here and when we tire of seclusion, we can enjoy these friendly contacts with folks bigger and broader than ourselves.

Yesterday afternoon we heard what I consider the greatest address I've ever heard by Raymond Robbins, subject: "The Challenge of Bolshevism." As Mr. Robbins was the head of the Red Cross unit in Russia during the war, he was well qualified for such a complex discussion. After the address, which lasted one and one-half hours, an open forum, or discussion continued for an hour, giving one a most comprehensive grasp of the whole "Red" situation. A thousand people had driven from the surrounding country to hear this wonderful address.

Last evening the hillside service was led by Lisle Rader, of Chicago, a great friend of "Mel Trotter." This hillside service is a beautiful feature which has been carried on for a number of years just at the close of day, with the rosy sunset mirrored in the lake below. One instinctively recalls Bryant's beautiful words: "The groves were God's first temples." At 7:30 we again heard Dr. Campbell Morgan on the parable of the "Loaves and fishes," emphasizing the two great points of responsibility: "What have you?" "Give ye them to eat." He made us all feel so rich in God's common gifts, and so plainly the world's need of our sympathy and help. A Mr. Alvin, who sang the solo parts last week in the "Messiah," sang very feelingly "The Way of Peace." They have a fine-toned pipe organ in the Tabernacle which makes my fingers and toes tingle and which I hope to play very soon.

This afternoon Rev. Chas. A. Tindley (colored), from Philadelphia, made a powerful address. He is in charge of a great Institutional work in our home city and therefore we were greatly interested.

This evening we are to have a great debate on the League of Nations between Senator G. M. Hitchcock (Democrat) and Honorable Jackson Morris, Kentucky (Republican). A "Hot time in the old town" I guess!

Tomorrow night one of the greatest pageants in the world is to be presented. "The history of a nation that profoundly affects the course of events since its inception" will be shown in its salient aspects. One of the most impressive features will be the figure of Donald Robertson as "White Cloud," who acts as chorus of abridgement between the various episodes. He will be dressed as a great Indian Chief and is said to be a wonderful pageant director. We hope to get some helpful ideas for our Berea pageant this fall when our President, Hutchins is inaugurated. We are anticipating a rich treat this week when Amelia Galli Currey gives a concert here. Billy Sunday and our old friend "Rody" will dedicate the great new Auditorium on August 13th, after which the Bible conference will continue for two weeks.

And so our days pass quickly by—all filled with added interest. Thus a rich reward after the intensive year's work in Berea. We naturally think of our friends often in this feast of good things, and until we meet again, kindly think of us as

Most sincerely your friends,
Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Taylor.

Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, Secy. M. E. Vaughn, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

Class of 1912

Adams, William Andrew, B.Ped. Argillite, Ky. Teacher, Newspaper Editor in Owlsley co. Address, Greenup, Ky.

Colwell, Horace, B.L. Dakota, Tenn. Stud. of U. of Tenn. Address, New Mexico.

McFerron, John D., B.Ped. Pine Hill, Ky. Teacher, County Supt. Address, Ft. Mills, Fla.

Todd, Alvin Dexter, A.B. West Hampton, Mass. Teacher, Stud. Hartford Theo. Sem. Died 1915.

Cox, Sara M., B.S. Munfordville, Ky. Teacher. Married Mr. Fouser. Address, Harvey, Ill.

Pickerlin, Mary, M., B.S. Broadwell, O. Grad. in Mass. General Hospital, Boston. Address—

Marsh, Cora Ellen, B.S. Baraboo, Wis. Teacher. Married C. R. Gillispie. Address, Stephen, Wis.

Class of 1913

Anderson, Chas. Claud, B.S. Conklin, Ky. Teacher. Farm Demonstrator, Student in W. Va. Address, Morganton, W. Va.

Cromer, Wm. John, A. B. Bradford, O. Teacher. Address, Springfield, O.

Gabhard, Elmer E., B.S. Cow Creek, Ky. Grad. Presbyterian Theo. Sem., Louisville. Minister. Address, Buckhorn, Ky.

Imrie, Norman, A., B.L. London, Canada. Teacher, Y.M.C.A. Sec. in France. Soldier. Address, care of Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

Karnosh, Louis J., B.S. Neffs, O. Printer and Designer. Address, 1172 Park View Ave, Cleveland, O. Little, Rev. Henry A., A.B. Johnson City, Tenn. Methodist Minister. Address, Johnson City, Tenn.

Hartfield, Hugh M., B.S. Brice, O. Teacher, Supt. of School, Barboursville, Ky. Address, Barboursville, Ky.

Porter, Noah Glenn, B.S. Hanover, O. Teacher, Principal of H. S. Address, Toboso, O.

Sellers, Randolph F., B.S. Morefield, O. Supt. of School, Montezuma, O. Army Y.M.C.A. Sec. State University, Berea College. Married Henrietta Beecher. Address, 1623 Clarendale Ave, Youngstown, O.

Terry, Thos. Jefferson, B.Ped. Jetts Creek, Ky. Teacher, A.B., U. of Cal. Address, Tollume, Cal.

Click, Viola, Frances, A.B. Kirby Knob, Ky. Married John Marlatt. Address, Defiance, O.

Davison, Anna Louise, B.S. Centerville, O. Address, Centerville, O.

Frey, Anna Louise, A.B. Zurick, Switzerland. Student in Zurick. Teacher in Berea College. Address, Berea, Ky.

Unrison, Elizabeth, Lee, B.L. Berea, Ky. Asst. Librarian, Berea College. Address, Berea, Ky.

King, Bertha, V., B.L. Berea, Ky. Teacher. Address, Warren, Ky.

Meyers, Namey B., A.B. Richmond, Ky. Address, Richmond, Ky.

Newcomer, Lillian M., B.L. (A.B. in 1916). Hope, Kan. Teacher. Married D. Witt Wolfe. Address, Cleveland, Va.

Newton, Cora, E., B.S. Huntley, Ill. Married Mr. Rowe. Address, Van Wert, O.

Peckham, Mrs. F. B., H. L. Newby, Ky.

Ky. Died Newby, 1914.

Taulbee, Maggie, A.B., Campton, Ky. Teacher. Address, Muskogee, Fla.

TO ALUMNI AND OTHER FORMER STUDENTS

We are publishing in the Alumni Column this week a letter from Mr. Clyde Stillwell, 606 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, president of the Alumni Association. Mr. Stillwell's letter tells his own story, but by way of emphasis I wish to add a few words from the viewpoint of the Alumni Editor who is making every effort possible to keep the Alumni section going for the interest and information of widely scattered people. In the first place, there are two things absolutely necessary to keep up interest in this section. Our graduates must take THE CITIZEN in order to be exposed to the Alumni section each week, and each reader must write something of interest that can be published. Letters have been coming in quite liberally, but they should come in such large numbers as to furnish us a reserve to draw upon from time to time. I am having Mr. Stillwell's letter published principally for the last half of it. I heartily support his view that our alumni interest should be broad enough to take in every student who has finished any department in Berea, and should include all college students, many of whom have finished their courses in other institutions and are holding positions of honor and distinction in the world. We earnestly solicit correspondence and articles from any and all of Berea's former students.

Let us have a bit of interesting news about all our students. If you are a poet give us a chance to publish a few rhymes. If you are a novelist, tell us about your best book, and where it can be purchased. I can see a future of fellowship and mutual help waiting for all former students of Berea if they enter heartily into this get-together scheme proposed by the Alumni Association. If the reader is a subscriber of THE CITIZEN and knows of some former students who are not subscribers, let him advise them to fall in line.—M. E. Vaughn, Alumni Editor.

August 6, 1920.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Your letter of June 26 came just as I was leaving for a vacation. I want to congratulate you on the Alumni section of THE CITIZEN, which surely is a great success. I have been greatly interested in reading the letters that have been appearing in the Alumni section, and I am sure the alumni appreciate what you are doing, and will prove willing to help you by passing along information about themselves and other alumni.

I want to emphasize some of the methods by which interest in the Alumni Section may be kept up: First, through communications from alumni; second, through secretaries of classes; and third, through secretaries of group associations. Secretaries of classes, especially the larger classes of the last ten years, should assume considerable responsibility.

ability in keeping us informed of the progress of their classmates. Secretaries of group associations, as they are organized, will be able to pass on interesting items about their members. The force of these suggestions will appeal to you; for while you will take excellent care of your end of the line, we really can't expect you to write our letters and originate news about us.

It occurs to me that probably we have started to build up alumni interest on too narrow a foundation; that is, solely with the College alumni. There are, as I remember, about 300 living College alumni. They are our primary interest right now, but naturally, the Alumni section, if devoted wholly to College Alumni, will have a tendency, after our first burst of enthusiasm, to grow smaller. Would it not be better to build on a broader foundation by including in the Alumni Section news information regarding alumni of the Normal, Academy, Vocational and other schools in the group? And are you not (or your office) the very person to undertake this larger program?

This, of course, is only a suggestion, but I am sure the idea has come to you in connection with your college work, and since you have been editing the College Alumni Section. With regards to all Berea friends, I am very sincerely yours,

Clyde S. Stillwell.

Mr. Marshall E. Vaughn,
Secretary, Berea College,
Berea, Kentucky.

S. A. T. T. I. MEETS

The third annual meeting of the Southern Association of Teacher Training Institutions was held at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., August 4th and 5th. A large representation was present. President Payne delivered the opening address. The purpose of the association is to set standards for the Teacher Training Institutions of the South, and to aid such institutions in maintaining these standards.

Committees reported on the following investigations:

1. Entrance requirements to the collegiate departments of Teacher Training Institutions.

2. Resources, equipment and instructional staffs of institutions awarding baccalaureate degree.

3. Curriculum of the Two-Year Normal School.

4. Curricula of those institutions awarding the baccalaureate degree.

5. What credit Universities should give to Two-Year Normal School courses or Normal School work in general.

6. Resources, equipment and instructional staffs of Normal Schools and Colleges which are doing collegiate work but are not granting a degree.

7. Practice among southern institutions of higher learning in the matter of records.

All committees were requested to continue their investigation and report at the next meeting.

An address was given by Prof. McHenry Rhoades, State High School Inspector of Kentucky, upon the "Junior College Situation in Kentucky."

The principal address of the meeting was given by Hon. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, on Thursday morning. His subject was, "Increased Revenue for Teacher-Training Institutions." Some of the facts which Mr. Claxton brought out were: Since the estab-

lishment of the first Normal School (about 1833), to the present time, all graduates of Normal Schools in the United States, both public and private, number less than 500,000. The number of teachers required this year to fill the elementary school positions is approximately 750,000. The per cent of trained teachers in our schools is very small. In some states about 50 per cent of the teachers are without professional training of any degree.

The graduates of all the Normal Schools of the United States for the present year together with all graduates of the other higher institutions of learning who purpose to go into the teaching work, number less than 30,000.

The number of schools without teachers at the present time is about 150,000.

There is not a single state in the United States which has anything like an adequate equipment for training of the teachers needed in that state for elementary schools.

We are spending at present 25,000,000 dollars annually in the United States for teacher training. If we were to increase that amount ten-fold and thereby increase the number of trained teachers ten-fold, it would require at least a generation to catch up with our need, so as to supply the necessary teachers.

The officers of S. A. T. T. I. for next year are: President, President Bruce R. Payne, George Peabody College for Teachers; Vice-President, Dean Cloyd N. McAllister, Berea Normal School, Berea College; Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. Thomas Alexander, George Peabody College for teachers.

The Wonders of America

By T. T. MAXEY

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.

GLACIER is one of the newer of our great "outdoor museums" or natural parks. Scattered throughout its 1,400 square miles is a jumble of mountains, glaciers, rivers, lakes and waterfalls which looks like "The Great Builder had left the odds and ends of his world making here in one disordered heap."

A newspaper man rolled hard to reach the top of one of the skyland tents. Resting on a boulder and looking far out over the forests, across a flowered valley to a super-bright mountain lake, he declared he had discovered "Where God sat when he made America."

The dominating feature of Glacier is its magnificently carved mountains. It contains some of the most tremendous peaks in the world. Some of its peaks rival one of cathedrals, others of fortresses and castles. The sun and winds of hundreds of years have sculptured their summits with varying lines. Often their sides are covered with great, slow-moving glaciers—ice fields, some of which travel fully five inches in a year. Between or below them are splendid forests of pine. The meadows between these wooded patches are a riot of wild flowers.

But the supreme beauty of this park is its mountain-bound, mirror-like lakes, fed by glacial streams whichinkle down the mountain sides, often in full, ribbon-like falls of great beauty.

Add to this an occasional glimpse of a Swiss chalet (for the accommodation of visitors) and you have an unforgettable combination for the true lover of the wild and the beautiful.

The longer course is for three years and prepares its graduates for the State examination. All persons successful in this examination receive the R. N. Diploma and are permitted to practice in other states as well as in Kentucky. The first twenty-two months of this course will be spent in Berea College Hospital, and the last nine months in the Louisville City Hospital. Candidates for this course must have passed their eighteenth birthday, be in good health, and show evidence of having had one year of high school, or its equivalent.

Nursing is a great profession and many of our young women who desire to render a maximum service to the people in greatest need should enter this profession.

Berea College will open September 15, and any desired information about the School of Nursing, or any other department of the institution, may be secured by writing to the College Secretary.



Write for a Catalogue and book of Chief Regulations, to the College Secretary, MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Kentucky.

COST OF LIVING. By good business management and studied economy, the College is able to reduce the cost of living in Berea to the lowest possible figure. The times are working hard against us and the constant battle with the high cost of all commodities is a trying one, but thus far the College has won. Tuition is free, incidental fee \$5, \$6, and \$7 a term, according to the course taken, room and board for about \$125 a year and many other valuable and necessary additions to the student's school life, such as gymnasium, athletics, hospital and lectures are free. All students from the mountains above fifteen years of age, of good character, studious habits and a willingness to work are invited and will find a whole-hearted welcome to Berea, but they must make reservations in advance.

The MAN NOBODY KNEW

By HOLWORTHY HALL.



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—In a base hospital at Neuilly, France, his face disfigured beyond recognition, an American soldier serving in the French army aches at the sight of his deep despondency. Asked by the surgeon for a photograph to guide them in making over his face, he offers in derision a picture of the Savior, bidding them take that as a model. They do so, making a remarkable likeness.

CHAPTER II.—Invalided home, on the spot he meets Martin Harmon, New York broker, who is attracted by his remarkable features. The ex-soldier gives his name as "Henry Hilliard," and his home as Syracuse, New York. He left there under a cloud, and is embittered against his former fellow townsmen. Harmon makes him a proposition to sell mining stocks in Syria use, concealing his identity. He accepts it, seeing in it a chance to make good and prove he has been un-discriminated.

CHAPTER III.—In Syracuse "Hilliard" (in reality Richard Morgan) is accepted as a manager. He visits James Cullen, a former employer, relating a story of the death of Hillard Morgan, and is surprised at the regard shown by Cullen and his youthful daughter Angela. While at the Cullen home Carol Duran, Morgan's former fiancee, makes a call.

CHAPTER IV.—Hilliard repeats to Carol his story of Morgan's death, and is deeply moved by the evidence of her deep feeling for the supposed dead man. His relatives, however, to continue the deception.

CHAPTER V.—Next day Hilliard gathers from Angela that Carol had always loved Dick Morgan, and while delivering to her a letter supposedly from her father, Angela realizes that his affection is unchanged. His welcome by Doctor Duran, Carol's father, also shakes his resolution to continue the deception, but he conquers it.

CHAPTER VI.—In Syracuse Hilliard is looked upon as a capitalist and mining expert, and in that capacity, in pursuance of his object, interests Cullen in the possibility of wealth in mining properties. The Cullens and Hilliard go to the Duran home for dinner.

CHAPTER VII.—Observations at the Duran's convince Hilliard that the doctor and his daughter had always been his true friends, and his love for Carol becomes stronger. He realizes he has a dangerous rival in Jack Armstrong, and the two men tacitly agree to fight it out fairly.

CHAPTER VIII.—Despite his success in interesting capitalists of Syracuse in his mining venture (which he believes to be a sound proposition) Hilliard regrets having placed himself in such a false position, but in justice to Harmon feels he must go on. He makes confession to Carol of his love for her, and she admits the possibility of his affection being returned in time.

CHAPTER IX.—Rufus Waring, youthful suitor of Angela Cullen, jealous of Hilliard, becomes angrily watchful of the latter's business. Harmon visits Syracuse, and a prominent business man of the city, seeing them together, warns Hilliard of Harmon's reputation. Disabused, Hilliard returns to an architect and the broker unguardedly admits a former swindler, and says that the mining proposition is a "fake." Hilliard threatens to make the knowledge public, but Harmon shows him he has made himself an accessory. Hilliard sees nothing to do but go on with the deal.

CHAPTER X.—In an interview with Carol, deeply touched by her friendliness and interest in him, Hilliard almost determines to admit his duplicity, plead for forgiveness, and make a fresh start, but cannot nerve himself to the confession.

Yes, he could gather his resources and place them, together with himself, in the hands of his subscribers, and their vengeance would be twofold; once for their loss out of pocket, once for the loss out of faith. He had deserved no leniency, and he expected none. But as for those who, without the financial entanglement, had respected him, and honored him, as for Carol Duran and Angela . . .

Well, as for Carol, he was at least relieved of the terrible mental convulsion which would surely have fallen upon him if he had had reason to believe that she loved him. As it was, her shock at his disaster would be tempered by Armstrong's same philosophy; at most, she would lose in Hilliard a friend of only a few months—a man she had wanted to retain as a friend, but—by her own admission—as that, and no more. This was a consolation . . . tritely and fragile, to be sure, but something saved out of the wreck.

As to Armstrong—Hilliard, marveling somewhat at his own tolerance, wished him joy. Armstrong was fine and clean and manly; he had well merited his victory. As to Mr. Cullen—Hilliard was torn with regret, but after all, Cullen's guiltiness was what had made the campaign so childishly simple. As to Angela . . . who had really loved him . . .

"Oh, the poor little kid!" said Hilliard softly. "The poor little kid . . ."

And perhaps he had never loved Carol Duran so much as when, at ten o'clock that sunny morning, he went up the steps of Angela's house to destroy a little girl's regard for him before it could be destroyed by others.

On the doorstep, he found strength in the memory of poor Pierre Dutout. In a way, Hilliard felt that he, too,

"No, I'm not! Not until I'm ready to! I'm not afraid of the whole crowd of you! I'm not going to be bullied and intimidated into—" He attempted to brush past Cullen, the older man caught him by the arm. "Take your hands off me!"

"You stay where you are!" stormed Cullen. "Until you can—"

"If you lay your hands on me once more, Mr. Cullen, I'll . . . don't you forget I know what this means! I'll have you—"

"Oh, your law!" Cullen snorted it contemptuously. "For God's sake, don't snivel about it . . . stand up and take it like a man, if you've got any manhood in you! For a law student you're . . . well, don't try to run away from it, then. . . . Are you going to tell him, or am I?"

The answer was delayed; Cullen swung around to Hilliard. "Then I'll tell you myself! Know what this boy's been saying about you? Coming up to me when you're not here, and trying to knife you when you're not looking?"

Hilliard, who had been standing paralyzed, found voice.

"Why, I can guess," he said, curiously calm. "And don't be harsh with him, Mr. Cullen. As a matter of fact—"

Angela had sprung between them; Hilliard saw that her cheeks were tear-stained.

"It's nothing but jealousy!" she cried vehemently. "He's said horrible things about you! He's always saying things about you! He said—"

"Angela!" Cullen almost fairly shouted it. "I tell you, this is my house, and I won't have any more of this infernal nonsense in it! Hear me? I've had all the nonsense I'm going to stand from anybody! Rufus, you stay right there! Angela, you keep quiet!" He turned to Hilliard. "If you'd come in a half minute sooner, you'd have heard this young whippersnapper trying to make you out a swindler! Trying to class you with fake promoters and mining sharks! Yes—that's what he did! You! And look at him! Look at him! I want to tell you, Hilliard, it'll take more than his say-so to start anything around here! Don't you open your mouth, Rufus . . . you had your chance and you wouldn't take it! And I want to tell you right here and right now—"

"Wait a minute!" Hilliard was deadly quiet; the only quiet member of the quartette. "There's no use in telling all the neighbors just yet." He paused for a moment. "And there hasn't been any work done on it, to speak of, for two years. . . . And the corporation report I got shows that a fellow named Martin Harmon's the president of it, and Harmon's a cheap Wall street man in New York. The Butte people don't consider him reliable. And I've written to him four times—and he won't answer."

"Ah!" said Hilliard, startled.

"Well?" Cullen repeated his challenge.

"That's all," he gazed beseechingly at Angela, who sniffed and turned her head away.

"All!" Cullen breathed stertorously. "And with a flimsy lot of rot like that you've got the unmitigated gall to start a slanderous story like this about Henry Hilliard! You've got the nerve to—"

"The astonishing part of it," interposed Hilliard, with coolness which astounded even himself, "is that every

boy flushed agonized; he was the accuser, and yet he couldn't meet Hilliard's eyes. It wasn't guilt; it was more intellectual inferiority; and yet it gave exactly the opposite impression.

"Well," he said desperately. "I know hearsay evidence is no good, so I got it first hand—in your own room in the Onondaga, didn't I? You won't deny that, will you? I didn't just pick up rumors—I got it from you. Didn't I go there and ask you questions, and didn't you give me the data? Show me figures and everything? And I told Mr. Cullen the very next day, it didn't look good to me!" His voice rose stridently. "All right, I'll say to him, and I'll say it to you, and I'll say it to anybody who'll listen to me! It didn't look good to me then, and it doesn't now. I told him you acted darned funny about it. And just now I've been telling him I don't believe it's straight. You're too damned sketchy about it, and it's got all the earmarks of a bum promotion! There . . . Cullen!" The omission of the prefix to the father of his idol was the worst insult he could conceive.

Cullen's hand was still on Hilliard's shoulder and it was Hilliard whom he addressed, explosively, and with that particular sort of muffled fury which rises best from a set of circumstances not thoroughly understood.

"What this is all about is beyond me! Only, if this law minnow has gone as far as this . . . We've got to get at the bottom of it . . . You know that as well as I do, Hilliard, naturally. The boy's as wild as a hawk. Heaven knows how far he'd go outside. This has got to be cleared up! We've got to pound some sense into him. We—"

Hilliard was smiling vacuously; now that the blow had actually fallen, and the complaint officially lodged, he felt deliciously relaxed, content. Before he could contrive a reply Waring was strident again.

"Yes," the student's voice was thin with acerbity. "Yes, you think you're pretty smart—all of you. Don't you? I come in here to do you a kindness that anybody else, it seems to me would take as a favor, and you and Angela jump all over me—why doesn't he deny it? That's what I want to know! Why doesn't he say something?"

Cullen looked at Hilliard and made a swift deduction, and spoke it.

"He's waiting for the rest of it. Go on—you're only half through the yarn you told us."

"Oh, very well," Waring gathered courage. "You can have all you want—maybe more than you want. You'd have had it sooner if you hadn't started yelling at me. I know what I'm talking about; you people don't seem to realize I'm in the law! I don't go off half-cocked. I wrote to a law firm in Butte, Montana, that's what I did. I found out what was the biggest firm there, and I wrote 'em a letter. They answered it, too. I got my information right from the ground. I've got a letter that says—"

Cullen swayed forward, his hand outstretched, palm upward, in a direct

challenge of Waring's truthfulness.

"Where is it?"

The boy withdrew a step and stammered: "I left it home."

"Oh, you did!" Cullen's laugh was stinging. "That's likely!"

"Yes, that's exactly what I did!

"Think I'd bring an original letter out of my office—let it out of my hands until it's time to make it of record? Not on your life! I've got it all right. It says the Silverbow Mining corporation owns some acreage, fast enough, but there isn't a mine on it!"

Cullen vented his abandon of rage on the empty air.

"Well, who in the devil ever said there was?"

"Why . . . didn't you?" The appeal was to Hilliard; and it was made in a tone of astonishment which would have been indomitable if there hadn't been tragedy behind it.

"No," Hilliard shook his head.

"You can't accuse me of that, at least . . . The only mine we ever mentioned was one in prospect. I always said it was a prospect, with an old shaft on it. It didn't? And so it is! But an old shaft isn't a producing mine, necessarily. And—please let him finish, Mr. Cullen!"

"Well . . . " The boy had twin disks of beetie flame in his cheeks. "That's only a detail, anyway . . . they said it was . . . undeveloped . . . they said the shaft had been abandoned more than two years ago, because it wasn't worth much of anything—"

Cullen's hands were closing and unclosing apoplectically.

"For Heaven's sake, who ever said it wasn't two years ago? We all know that! Give us some news!"

Waring was breathing hard, and his interest had switched to Angela, who stood stoutly.

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interest had switched to Angela, who stood stoutly.

"Well . . . they said it was offered . . . two years ago . . . to anybody who'd take it . . . for ten thousand dollars . . . and nobody'd take it as a gift . . ."

"Oh, good Lord!" Cullen was near to bursting. "Doesn't the fool know what a prospect is? Hasn't he seen the reports? And still he—"

"And . . . and the land next to it was . . . had a mine on it, the XLNC mine, that's in pretty fair shape, but that didn't signify anything . . ."

He paused for a moment. "And there hasn't been any work done on it, to speak of, for two years. . . . And the corporation report I got shows that a fellow named Martin Harmon's the president of it, and Harmon's a cheap

Wall street man in New York. The Butte people don't consider him reliable. And I've written to him four

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QUARREL WITH JAPAN LOOMING

CALIFORNIA MAY ADOPT DISCRIMINATORY LEGISLATION IN NOVEMBER.

LAND OWNERSHIP THE ISSUE

Coast People Say Number of Orientals There Is Increasing and That the Gentlemen's Agreement Is Being Violated.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—A diplomatic controversy between the United States and Japan is threatened because of the possibility of discriminatory legislation by the state of California against the Japanese residents.

Already Bainbridge Colby, secretary of state, has received representations from the Japanese ambassador here, and these are known to have been purely informal and only intended to direct the attention of the United States government to the California situation.

Washington.—A diplomatic controversy between the United States and Japan is threatened because of the possibility of discriminatory legislation by the state of California against the Japanese residents.

Five separate propositions, each of which brings up land ownership, are included in California's proposals. First,

it is proposed to prohibit land ownership by the Japanese; second, to prohibit American-born Japanese minors from acquiring real estate; third, to prohibit the Japanese from leasing my land; fourth, to prohibit the Japanese parents from being guardians of their children's property; and fifth, to prohibit the Japanese from owning interest in corporations holding land.

Gentlemen's Agreement Violated?

Official Washington well understands that the United States government can take no legal action, except to suggest to the California state officials that no legislation should be enacted to offend Japan. Violation on the part of the state of the so-called gentlemen's agreement between this country and Japan might lead to difficulties between the two governments.

The gentlemen's agreement made in 1907, provides for the control by Japan of Japanese immigration to this country, but the California claim that it is being violated in spirit by the Tokio government and that the influx of

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEEA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main street, north of THE CITIZEN Office. —advertisement.

Mr. Mrs. Roy Nunn of Ohio arrived Sunday for a visit with relatives and friends.

Miss Anna Hackney, who graduated from the College Department this year and has been spending part of the Summer in Battle Creek, is visiting Miss Ora Carpenter this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baker, who have been living in Akron, O., for some time, returned to Berea last week.

Miss Una Gahard has been visiting recently with friends at Red House.

Nora and Carl Hill, of Scottsburg, Ind., are visiting relatives in Berea and Wallacetown.

Miss Georgina McFerron, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Rose Carns, returned to her home at Mt. Vernon, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Hart left Tuesday for their vacation. They will visit in northern Ohio and other places. They took the trip by auto and were accompanied by D. L. Roberts.

Misses May and Elizabeth Lee Harrison left this week for Warren, where they will be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. B. P. Jones for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Olmstead are spending several weeks at their daughter's home in Evansville, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Higgenbotham, of Chesterville, Ill., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson near Blue Lick.

Mrs. Sherman Baker, of Indianapolis, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson.

Mrs. Howard Lovell, of Covington, is visiting at the home of Mrs. M. J. McKenney on Chestnut street.

The many friends of Miss Lillie A. Moore will be interested to know that she has taken up a claim of fifty acres in northwestern Colorado. Her present address is Craig, Colorado.

Oscar Wyatt, of Battle Creek, Mich., is visiting his parents and friends here for a few days. Mr. Wyatt is doing a hustling real estate business in Battle Creek.

Mrs. Mae Howard, of Manchester, Ky., a graduate of Berea Normal department, spent several days this week visiting Prof. and Mrs. John F. Smith.

Prof. and Mrs. Jenks, of the University of Minnesota, are spending some days in Berea in the interest of studies which he is making for the university.

President Hutchins and Prof. John F. Smith are on a trip thru Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia this week.

Mrs. Leonard Spence and little daughter, Gladys, of near Beattyville, are visiting their many friends here. They are staying at the old Spence home on Jackson street with Mr. and Mrs. Tom Cook.

You can get more amusement for the same old 50 cents admission at the Blue Grass Fair than you can buy for several times that sum elsewhere. Every other fair has increased its gate fee; not so at Lexington. Worth trying for a day or two.

NEW BUILDING FOR FIRESIDE INDUSTRIES

President Hutchins and other officials of Berea College, recognizing the value and benefits of the Fireside Industries decided to enlarge the work. It was soon seen that more space was needed for classrooms and for those whose labor will be weaving.

Mrs. Ernberg undertook the task of raising the funds for that purpose. Having been invited to spend the week-end at the home of Lieutenant-Governor Ballard, who had already made a gift for that purpose, she presented the plan for a large building. Mr. Ballard showed his interest in the Industries by enlarging his gift so that the new building is assured. The new building will set back of the Log House and will probably be built next summer.

W. F. KIDD

Dealer in

Real Estate

Telephone 68

Berea, Ky.

are a feature of the Blue Grass Fair at Lexington. The Floral Hall will be full of interesting articles of every description, and the exhibit devoted to articles made by the women of the mountain district is especially attractive.

PUBLIC SCHOOL
The Public School opens Monday, August 30. E. F. Dizney, Principal.

CHICKEN SUPPER
The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church will give a chicken supper at the Harrison Building, corner Chestnut and Boone streets, Wednesday, August 8, from 6 to 9 p.m. Everybody is invited to come and have a good time.

UNION CHURCH
"The Soul's Awakening" will be Dr. Hutchins' topic next Sunday at 11:00 a.m. The subject of the mid-week meeting Thursday, at 7:30 p.m. will be "Christ Our Savior."

REV. DeGARMO IN RICHMOND
Evangelist J. B. DeGarmo, with his singer, Sam N. Easley, will hold a revival meeting at Calvary Baptist Church, on Big Hill Avenue, Richmond, August 16 to 29, inclusive. L. A. Byrd, a former student of Berea, is pastor of this church. These workers of God held a revival in Berea last year and many friends will be interested to know of their return to our county.

METHODIST CHURCH
The Methodist Sunday-school gave a farewell reception to Warren Smith, the teacher of the Men's Bible Class, at the home of Edgar Wyatt, on Wednesday evening. A large crowd was present and a most delightful time was had. Mr. Smith is soon leaving Berea.

HELP FOR EYE-SUFFERERS
If your eyes are weak, or you are becoming blind or have granulated eye-lid, the United States Public Health Service with the help of the Jackson county Red Cross Chapter, invites you, grown people and children, rich and poor, to go to McKee Tuesday, August 24 to Friday, August 27. Free examination and free treatment will be given by a skilled eye doctor. This is a splendid opportunity for all eye-sufferers to find out what is the matter and get relief. If you are suffering, this is your best chance to get help, or if you know of someone who is suffering, it will be a kindness to urge him to go. Remember, the Government and the Red Cross are doing the work.

JACKSON COUNTY FAIR
The readers of THE CITIZEN are requested to read the advertisement of the Jackson county fair to be held at Bond-Anville, Ky., September 2, 3, and 4. This is one of the most interesting fairs in Kentucky, where thousands of mountain people meet and have a good time.

The managers of this fair have completed arrangements for all kinds of attractions, including an airplane and large shows of all kinds. They are enlarging their grounds and are making arrangements for a big fair. The people will make no mistake in attending this fair, which is held for the purpose of advancing agriculture in the mountains.

PRIZE WINNERS AT BEEA FAIR
The following is a list of the prize winners at the Berea Fair, August 4, 5, 6, 1920:

Butter Scotch Pie, Mrs. J. P. Roberts.
Apple Pie, Mrs. John Harrison.
Chocolate Pie, Mrs. Hockaday Dunn.
Lemon Pie, Mary Elizabeth Powers.
Cream Pie, Mrs. Brandenburg.
Plate Corn Muffins, Mrs. Bert Coddington.
Loaf Yeast Bread, Mrs. Bert Coddington.
Loaf Salt Rising Bread, Mrs. Sam Mason.
Ginger Bread, Mrs. M. A. Moody.
Plato Beaten Biscuit, Mrs. W. B. Brandenburg.
Old Fashioned Corn Pone, Mrs. Jno. Harrison.
Sponge Cake, Mrs. Hockaday Dunn.
Coconut Cake, Mrs. Hockaday Dunn.
Checkerboard Cake (layer), Mrs. Guy Duerson.
Angel Food Cake (mold), Mrs. Joel Broughton.
Chocolate Layer Cake (chocolate in cake), Mrs. Hockaday Dunn.
Chocolate Layer Cake, Mrs. J. H. Jackson.
Fruit Cake (fruit in cake), Mrs. C.



AUGUST, 1920

(The Fiddlers' Meeting)

"Nae mair by Babel's streams we'll weep
To think upon our Zion;
An' hing our fiddles up to sleep
Like baby cloots adryin',
But screw the pegs w' tuneful cheep
An' o'er the thairms be tryin'
O, rare to see our elbucks weep
An' a' like lamb tails flyin'
Fu' fast this day."

The katydids have come again
And fiddlers in convention
Are gath'ring here to draw the bow
In musical contention.
Let sorrow sleep and homely cares
Give place to mirth and pleasures
While fretful age and forward youth
Step lively to the measure

In joyful play.

Let gray-heards tell of younger days
When joints were spry and limber,
And boast of steps they used to dance
Before the bleak December

Of frosty age has touched their bones.

Of course, this modern prancing

Is kittens' milk and baby stuff

Compared with grandad's dancing.

We can't deny,

A little "moonshine" did no harm,

Enough to loosen bashful tongues

Was right and proper—very;

But now the sons of piping Pan

Are like to meet destruction

The while they fiddle for us from

Spontaneous combustion.

It is so dry!

The lively tunes of lovely France,

Old airs from Merrie England

Let us play!

Then let us play!

The Buck Creek Girls" and "Black-

Jack Grove,"

And "Slipping Sliding Jennie,"

And "Sallie Ann" and "Rye Straw,"

too,

Would make you hug your granny.

And "Eggnog" 's good, but best of all

"Broadway" and "Rip Van Winkle"

And "Who's Been Here Since I've

Been Gone?"

Can chase away my wrinkles,

On any day.

If fiddling here and ev'rywhere

Along the road we travel,

And fiddling down a world of care

Will help us to unravel

The skein of life and make us smile

When else we might feel poorly—

Why then, to draw the bow awhile

Is naught but wisdom, surely.

Then let us play!

Senior Yearling Steer, Bradshaw Bros.

Suckling Calf, either sex, Bradshaw Bros.

Herd of 5 Head or Over, Bradshaw Bros.

Sweet Cucumber Pickles, Ethel Duncan.

Tomato Catsup (green), Ethel Duncan.

Quart Pear Preserves, Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Quart Cherry Preserves, Mrs. Sam Lackey.

Quart Peach Preserves, Mrs. M. A. Moody.

Quart Strawberry Preserves, Ethel Duncan.

Quart Tomato Preserves, Mrs. Lela Dickerson.

Honey in Comb, 1 lb., Mrs. Hockaday Dunn.

Homemade Cheese, Mrs. John McWilliams.

Homemade Butter, Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Apple Jelly, Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Grape Jelly, Mrs. Bert Coddington.

Blackberry Jelly, Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Freezer Ice Cream, Mrs. Bos Moore.

Pineapple Sherbet, Mrs. Lewis Potts.

Two Pounds Homemade Candy, Mrs. A. F. Scruggs.

Plate Peaches, Miss Lucile Gilbert.

Plate Apples, Mrs. Jesse Vaughn.

Half-dozen Roasting Ears, Ethel Duncan.

Peck Onions, J. Gilbert.

Peck Irish Potatoes, Mrs. Sam Lackey.

Dozen Tomatoes, Mrs. John Harrison.

Head Cabbage, Mrs. J. F. Dean.

Half-dozen Beets, Mrs. M. A. Moody.

Gallon Green Beans, Mrs. Bert Coddington.

Baked Ham, Mrs. Sam Lackey.

Prettiest Girl Baby, under 18 months, Mrs. Clinton Allen.

Prettiest Boy Baby, under 18 months, Mrs. L. J. Gabbard.

Boy Rider, under 12 years, Thomas Pieratt.

Girl Rider, under 15 years, J. L. Green.

Fancy Single Pony Turnout, Robt. Walker.

Roadster Ring

Stallion, Mare or Gelding, any age, Charley Dunn.

Ginger Bread, Mrs. M. A. Moody.

Plato Beaten Biscuit, Mrs. W. B. Brandenburg.

Old Fashioned Corn Pone, Mrs. Jno. Harrison.

Sponge Cake, Mrs. Hockaday Dunn.

Coconut Cake, Mrs. Hockaday Dunn.

Checkerboard Cake (layer), Mrs. Guy Duerson.

Angel Food Cake (mold), Mrs. Joel Broughton.

Chocolate Layer Cake (chocolate in cake), Mrs. Hockaday Dunn.

Chocolate Layer Cake, Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Fruit Cake (fruit in cake), Mrs. C.

TO SAVE IS THRIFT

Thrift is the saving of time, energy, resources, wages, or profits. It means a home of your own, contentment, education and comfort for your children, and a book to read, a day now and then for recreation, a piano or Victrola with which to entertain and beautify the home, the city, the state and the nation—a bulwark against the day of need, and independency that lengthens and sweetens life.

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JOHN L. GAY, Cashier

JOHN W. WELCH, President

Blue Grass Fair

Lexington, Ky.

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\$50,000.00 PREMIUMS

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HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
MARGARET S. GRANT, M.D., Physician
MISS MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent
MISS NELLIE MILLER, R.N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published Every Thursday, at Berea, Ky.

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THE CAMPAIGN OF 1920 By Prof. LeVant Dodge

II. The Party Platforms

(Continued on Page Eight)

Peace Keynote of Cox Speech
(Continued from Page One)

questions in order, it has always seemed

to me that the interpretation of the

function of the League might have been

stated in these words:

"In giving its assent to this treaty, the senate has in mind the fact that the League of Nations which it embodies was devised for the sole purpose of maintaining peace and comity among the nations of the earth and preventing the recurrence of such destructive conflicts as that through which the world has just passed. The co-operation of the United States with the League and its continuance as a member thereof, will naturally depend upon the adherence of the League to that fundamental purpose."

Such a declaration would at least

express the view of the United States and justify the course which our nation would unquestionably follow if the basic purpose of the League were at any time distorted. It would also appear to be a simpler matter to provide against any misunderstanding in the future and at the same time to meet the objections of those who believe that we might be inviting a controversy over our constitutional rights, by making a senatorial addition in words something like these:

"It will of course be understood that in carrying out the purpose of the League, the government of the United States must at all time act in strict harmony with the terms and intent of the United States Constitution which cannot in any way be altered by the treaty-making power."

Helpful Additions Not Barred.

"Unquestioned friends of the League have made other proposals. Our platform clearly lays no bar against any additions that will be helpful, but it speaks in a firm resolution to stand against anything that disturbs the vital principle. We hear it said that interpretations are unnecessary. That may be true, but they will at least be reassuring to many of our citizens, who feel that in signing the treaty, there should be no mental reservations that are not expressed in plain words, as a matter of good faith to our associates. Such interpretations possess the further virtue of supplying a base upon which agreement can be reached, and agreement, without injury to the covenant, is now of pressing importance. It was the desire to get things started, that prompted some members of the senate to vote for the Lodge resolution. Those who conscientiously voted for them in the final roll calls realized, however, that they acted under duress, in that a politically bigoted minority was exercising the arbitrary power of its position to enforce drastic conditions. Happily the voters of the republic, under our system of government, can remedy that situation, and I have the faith that they will, at the election this fall. Then organized government will be enabled to combine impulse and facility in the making of better world conditions. The agencies of exchange will automatically adjust themselves to the opportunities of commercial freedom. New life and renewed hope will take hold of every nation. Mankind will press a resolute shoulder to the task of readjustment, and a new era will have dawned upon the earth."

Federal Taxation.

"Federal taxation must be heavily reduced, and it will be done at once, if a Democratic administration is chosen in November. Without hampering executive national administrative departments, by the elimination of all others and strict economy everywhere, national taxes can be reduced in excess of two billion dollars yearly. Anceyng consumption taxes, once willingly borne, now unjustified, should be repealed. The income from war-made fortunes, those of non-producers and those derived from industries that exist by unfair privilege, may be able to carry their present load, but taxes on the earnings of the wage-earner, of the salaried and professional man, or the agricultural producer end of the small tradesmen should be sharply modified. I believe that a better form of taxation than the so-called excess profits tax may be found and I suggest a small tax, probably one to one and one-half per cent on the total business of every going concern. It is to be understood that the term 'business' as need does not include income received by wage-earners, salaried men, agriculturists and the small business men who should be exempt from this tax. The profiteer and some of the highly capitalized units have used the excess profits tax as a favorite excuse for loading on the consumer by means of highly inflated selling prices many times the amount actually paid by the government. A necessary condition to the national contentment and sound business is a

just proportion between fair profits to business and fair prices to the consumer.

Would Halt Profiteering.

"The tribe of profiteers has simply multiplied under the favoring circumstances of war. For years, large contributions have been made to the lie-purification campaign fund for no purpose except to buy a governmental underhand and to make illegal profits as the result of preference. Such largesse are today a greater menace to our contentment and our institutions than the countless temporary profiteers who are making a mockery of honest business, but who can live and fatten only in time of disturbed prices. If I am called to service as president means will be found, if they do not already exist, for compelling these exceptions to the great mass of square dealing American business men, to use the same yardstick of honesty that governs most of us in our dealings with our fellowmen, or in language that they may understand, to suffer the penalty of criminal law."

"It has been my observation that the man who learns our language, yields to a controlling public opinion and respects our laws; besides, in proportion as his devotion to American life develops his interest in the impulsive processes of revolution diminishes. We must be patient in the work of assimilation and studiously avoid aspersions in the face of more evidence of misunderstanding. The necessity for the drastic laws of war days is not present now, and we should return at the earliest opportunity to the statutory provisions passed in time of peace for the general welfare. There is no question now that war must be waged in the right of free speech and assembly not on the liberty of the press. The greatest measure of individual freedom consistent with the safety of our institutions should be given. Excessive regulation causes manifestations that compel restraint.

Law Enforcement.

"The legislative branch of government is subjected to the rule of the majority. The public official who fails to enforce the law, is an enemy both to the Constitution and to the American principle of majority rule. It would seem quite unnecessary for any candidate for the Presidency to say that he does not intend to violate his oath of office. Anyone who is false to that oath is more unworthy than the law violator himself.

"Morals cannot easily be produced by statute. The writ of injunction should not be abused. Intended as a safeguard to person and property, it could easily by abuse cease to be the protective device it was intended to be.

"We should not, by law, abridge a man's right either to labor or to quit his employment. However, neither labor nor capital should at any time or in any circumstances, take action that would put in jeopardy the public welfare.

"We need a definite and precise statement of policy as to what basic men and workingmen may do and may not do by way of combination and collective action. The law is now so nebulous that it almost turns upon the economic predictions of the judge or jury. This does not make for confidence in the courts nor respect for the law, nor for a healthy activity in production and distribution. There surely will be found ways by which co-operation may be encouraged without the destruction of enterprise. The rules of business should be made more certain so that on a stable basis men may move with confidence.

"Government, however, should provide the means in the treatment of its employees, to keep in touch with conditions and to rectify wrong. It is needless to say that in order to be consistent, facts should at all times justify the pre-emption that the government employees are properly compensated.

"The child life of the nation should be conserved; if labor is immature years is permitted by one generation, it is practicing unfairness to the next.

Adequate Farm Profits.

"Farming will not inspire individual effort unless profits, all things considered, are equal to those in other activities. An additional check to depleted rents in the fields would be the establishment of modern state rural school codes. The federal government should maintain active sponsorship of this. Rural parents would be looking in the element which makes civilization enduring if they did not desire for their children educational opportunities comparable to those in the cities. The price the consumer pays for foodstuffs is no indication of what the producer receives. There are too many turnovers between the two. The farmer raises his crop and the price which he receives is determined by supply and demand. His products in beef and pork and produce, pass into cold storage and ordinarily when they reach the consumer the law of supply and demand does not obtain. The preservation of foodstuffs by cold storage is a boon to humanity, and it should be encouraged. However, the time has come for its vigilant regulation and inasmuch as it becomes a part of interstate commerce, the responsibility is with the federal government. Supplies are gathered in from the farm in times of plenty. They can easily be fed out to the consumer in such manner as to keep the demand in excess of that part of the supply which is released from storage. This is an unfair practice and should be stopped. Besides, there should be a time limit beyond which perishable foodstuffs should not be stored.

"One objective should be a decreased tenancy. With the period of occupancy uncertain, the renter strips land of its fertile elements and each

year diminishes our national assets. Under the operation of the federal reserve and the farm loan acts, encouragement has come to thousands who find that industry, character and intelligence are a golden security to the people's banker, the government of the United States. Multiply our home owners, and you will make the way of the sedulous agitator more difficult.

Railroads and Waterways.

"Any discussion of the question of food supply leads very quickly to the closely related matter of transportation. There is no one thing which brings so intermittently to critical conditions than the insufficiency of our transportation facilities. Both the railroads and the public are to blame. There has been no material addition to the total mileage in the last ten years, and the increase in terminals has been much less than required. At the beginning of the war the rolling stock was sadly reduced and inadequate. The public had not given up pay for service sufficient revenues on which credit could be allowed by the banks. Moral assistance was withheld because of railroad policies that did not bring approval. Many of these corporations had made themselves a part of political activities, local state and national. Then there were more or less sporadic instances of stock water-timing operations, and the exploitation of utility properties for personal gain.

"Abuses were not general, but they were sufficient to bring the entire railroad system of the country in disrepute. The good suffered with the evil. When the transportation lines were taken over by the government, they were barely able to limp through the task of the day. Unity in operation, the elimination of the long haul and the merging of every mile of track and terminal and every car and engine into a co-ordinated plan of operation, enabled the government to

same time affording, under great stress, a satisfactory outlet for our industries. It should be remembered in this connection that except for the motor truck which supplemented transportation by rail, and except for the great pipe lines which conveyed oil for commercial purposes, we should not, in all probability, have been able to throw our deciding strength into the balance and win the war. Any attempt to discredit the federal operation of railroads during the years of grave emergency is unfair. In the case of those who know the facts it is insincere. Too much cannot be said in praise of those who directed this work, nor of the men who physically operated the lines under the discouraging conditions of poor equipment. But all of this is water over the wheel. The problem of the railroads is still with us. The government and the public should render every cooperation in the utmost good faith to give thorough test to private ownership. The railroads have had their lesson. Government regulation is accepted now as not only a safeguard to the public, but as a conserving process to the utility. Financial credit is necessary to physical rehabilitation and it should be sufficient for the periods of maximum demand. We should not lose sight, however, of the vast possibilities of supplementary service by water. The Great Lakes and St. Lawrence navigation project, particularly, should claim the interest of the remaining states will promptly take favorable action.

Disabled Soldiers.

"I feel deeply that the rehabilitation of the disabled soldiers of the recent war is one of the most vital issues before the people and I, as a candidate, pledge myself and my party to those young Americans to do all in my power to secure for them without unnecessary delay, the immediate training which is so necessary to fit them to compete in their struggle to overcome that physical handicap incurred while in the service of their government. I believe also that the Federal Board of Vocational Rehabilitation as far as possible should employ disabled soldiers themselves to supervise the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, because of their known sympathy and understanding. The board itself and all agencies under it should be burdened with the care of securing for the disabled soldier who has finished his training, adequate employment.

"The women of America, in emotion and constructive service, measured up during the war to every requirement, and emergency exacted much of them. They demonstrated not only willingness, but capacity. They helped win the war, and they are entitled to the privilege of voting as a matter of right and because they will be helpful in maintaining wholesome and patriotic policy. It requires but one more state to ratify the national amendment and thus bring a long-delayed justice. I have the same earnest hope as our platform expresses that some one of the remaining states will promptly take favorable action.

Education.

"There must be an awakened interest in education. The assumption that things are all right is an error. The plain fact reveals two startling things, one, a growing declension in the ranks of teachers and the other, the existence of five and one-half millions illiterates. The army of instructors has been more or less demoralized through financial temptation from other activities which pay much better. We owe too much to the next generation to be remiss in this matter.

Campaign Contributions.

"There will be no attempt in this campaign to compete by dollars with our opposition. So many people have been in the money gathering business for the reactionary cause that the millions already in hand are more or less a matter of general information. All that we ask is that both parties deal in the utmost good faith with the electorate and tell the plain truth as to the amounts received, the contributors, and the items of disbursements.

"The sort of readjustment which will appeal to our self-respect and ultimately to our general prosperity, is the honest readjustment. Any unfair adjustment simply delays the ultimate process and we should remember the lesson of history that one extreme usually leads to another. We desire industrial peace. We want our people to have an abiding confidence in government, but no readjustment made under reactionary auspices will carry with it the confidence of the country.

"The inconveniences incident to the war have been disquieting; the fall of the Republican Congress to repeal ennobly taxes has added to our trouble. The natural impulse is to forget the past, to develop new interests, to create a refreshed and refreshing atmosphere in life. We want to get war and be free from the troubling thought of its possibility in the future. We want a change from the old world of yesterday where international intrigues made people mere pawns on the chessboard of war. We want a change from the old industrial world where the man who toiled was assured a full dinner pell as his only lot and portion. But how are we to make the change? Which way shall we go? We stand at the forks of the road and must choose which to follow. One leads to a higher citizenship, a freer expression of the individual and a fuller life for all. The other leads to reaction, the rule of the few over the many and the restriction of the average man's chances to grow upward. Cunning devices backed by unlimited prodigious expenditures will be used to confuse and to lure. But I have an abiding faith that the pitfalls will be avoided and the right road chosen.

"The leaders opposed to Democracy promise to put the country 'back to normal.' This can only mean the so-called normal of former reactionary administration, the outstanding feature of which was a pitance for farm products and a small wage for a long day of labor. My vision does not turn backward to the 'normal' desired by the senatorial oligarchy, but to a future in which all shall have a normal opportunity to cultivate a higher stature amidst better environment than that of the past. Our view is toward the sunrise of tomorrow with its progress and its eternal promise of better things. The opposition stands in the skyline of the setting sun, looking backward, to the old days of reaction.

"I accept the nomination of our party, obedient to the Divine Sovereign of all peoples, and hopeful that by trust in Him the way will be shown for helpful service."

Reduced railroad rates for the Blue Grass Fair at Lexington, August 30-September 4.

(Signed) A Citizen of

Madison county.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

JUNIOR CLUB CAMP

At London Fair Ground, August 16 to 21, there will be a Junior Agricultural Club Camp. This camp was mentioned in the Mt. Vernon Signal last week as though the Junior Club Camp was held for Laurel county club members only. The camp is for all Junior Agricultural club members of Eastern Kentucky. I have written all my club members of Southern Madison and Rockcastle counties, asking them to let me know if they would like to attend the camp. Many have sent in cards saying that they were making plans for the camp.

If there is a club member of Rockcastle who wishes to attend this camp they may do so by sending me his or her name on card I mailed them. Since I will not have time to answer these cards, I will do so now in this article.

Club Members: Look over your letter and list of articles to take with you. Get all ready to leave for London, August 16. Be sure and mail card to me as soon as possible. If I don't see or write you, I will meet you at London August 16.

Yours for a big camp,
Robt. F. Spence, County Agent.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY COMMUNITY FAIRS

Teachers and trustees are planning for their Community Fairs upon September 30. At this time, each school in the county will have a Community Fair, where home, farm, garden and school products will be exhibited. On Friday morning, October 1, all products to be entered in the County, School and Agricultural Fair will be taken to Mt. Vernon, where they will be placed on exhibit and judged. Saturday, October 2, at 9:00 o'clock, doors will be opened to 8,000 people of Rockcastle county. Are you going to be in this crowd?

The live stock exhibits will be entered on Saturday morning, October 2. State Superintendent Colvin will attend this County, School and Agricultural Fair, and will address the citizens of Rockcastle county. This will be the time to hear a great speech on a great subject.

COOPERATION COUNTS

No matter what the farmer picks up to read, he is sure to see the word "co-operation." That word means much to the future of the farmer and his family. A recent editorial from the Southern Agriculturist on co-operation is given here:

"Cooperation enables farmers to sell their products for better prices, helps them to buy things they need at lower prices, makes it possible for them to do together many things they could not do acting apart. If cooperation amounted only to this, it would be nothing more than a purely business proposition for special times and circumstances, it would be well worth while for farmers to cooperate.

"But these immediate and direct profits from cooperative effort are but the beginning of the reward that co-operators are to receive. Its addition to the farmer's business efficiency is but a promise of what it is going to do for the world. Cooperation is the forerunner and the bringer of a finer and higher ideal of citizenship and fellowship; it holds in its hands the promise of a new social structure, a more desirable civilization.

"Editor Russell, of the Irish Home-

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.65@1.66, No. 3 white \$1.61@1.65, No. 2 yellow \$1.63, No. 2 mixed \$1.62@1.63, No. 3 mixed \$1.61@1.62, white ear \$1.68@1.70.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$23@25.00, clover mixed \$25@31, clover \$29.50.

Oats—No. 2 white \$7@88c, No. 3 white \$8@87c, No. 3 mixed 78@79c.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$2.61, No. 3 red \$2.58@2.60.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 58c, firsts 53c, seconds 52c, fancy dairy 50c.

Eggs—Extra-lifts 46c, firsts 44c, ordinary firsts 42c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lbs. and over 45c, fowls, 4½ lbs and over 31c; under 4½ lbs 31c; roasters 21c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$12@14, fair to good \$8@12, common to fair \$6@8; heifers, good to choice \$10@13, fair to good \$7@10, common to fair \$5@7, cappers \$3@4, stock heifers \$5.50@8.

Calves—Good to choice \$7.50@8, fair to good \$3.50@7.50, common \$1@2.50, lambs, good to choice \$15@15.50, fair to good \$10.50@12.

Sheep—Good to choice \$7.50@8, fair to good \$3.50@7.50, common \$1@2.50, lambs, good to choice \$15@15.50, fair to good \$10.50@12.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$15.50@10, butchers \$10.25, medium \$16.25@16.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$9@12.75, light shippers \$15.50@16.25, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$10@13.25.

stead, but states the fact when he says:

"Humanity waits outside a gate which, if it was opened, would bring it into a world of undreamed of grandeur. That gate can only be opened when the idea of the general welfare rather than private interest so dominates the sentiment of a nation that it will organize its agricultural and industrial life cooperatively with the idea of public service."

"This is the vision the true operator has, and the vision is really a glimpse of the future that is certain to come."

RATS
(Continued From Last Week)

Poisons

While the use of poison is the best and quickest way to get rid of rats and mice, the odor from the dead animals makes the method impracticable in occupied houses. Poisons may be effectively used in barns, stables, sheds, cribs, and other out-buildings.

Caution

In the United States there are few laws which prohibit the laying of poisons on lands owned or controlled by the poisoner. Hence it is all the more necessary to exercise extreme caution to prevent accidents. In several states notice of intention to lay poison must be given to persons living in the neighborhood. Poison for rats should never be placed in open or unsheltered places. This applies particularly to strichine or arsenic on meat. Packages containing poison should always bear a warning label and should not be kept where children might reach them.

Fumigation

Rats may be destroyed in their burrows in the fields and along river banks, levees and dikes by carbon bisulphid. A wad of cotton or other absorbent material is saturated with the liquid and then pushed into the burrow, the opening being packed with earth to prevent the escape of the gas. All animals in the burrow are asphyxiated. Fumigation in buildings is not so satisfactory, because it is difficult to confine the gases. Moreover, when effective, the odor from the dead rats is highly objectionable in occupied buildings.

Chlorine, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide and hydrocyanic acid are the gases most used for destroying rats and mice in sheds, warehouses, and stores. Each is effective if the gas can be confined and made to reach the retreats of the animals. Owing to the great danger from fire incident to burning charcoal or sulphur in open pans, a special furnace provided with means for forcing the gas into the compartments of vessels or buildings is generally employed.

Hydrocyanic-acid gas is effective in destroying all animal life in buildings. It has been successfully used to free elevators and warehouses of rats, mice and insects. However, it is dangerous to human life that the novice should not attempt fumigation with it, except under careful instructions. Directions for preparing and using the gas may be found in a publication entitled "Hydrocyanic-Acid Gas Against Household Insects," by Dr. L. O. Howard and Charles H. Popenoe.

Rat Viruses

Several microorganisms, or bacteria, found originally in diseased rats or mice, have been exploited for destroying rats. A number of these so-called rat viruses are on the American market. The Biological Survey, the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the United States Public Health Service have made careful investigations and practical tests of these viruses, mostly with negative results. The cultures tested by the Biological Survey have not proved satisfactory.

The chief defects to be overcome before the cultures can be recommended for general use are: 1. The virulence is not great enough to kill a sufficiently high percentage of rats that eat food containing the microorganisms. 2. The virulence decreases with the age of the cultures. They deteriorate in warm weather and in bright sunshine. 3. The diseases resulting from the microorganisms are not contagious and do not spread by contact of diseased with healthy animals. 4. The comparative cost of the cultures is too great for general use. Since they have no advantages over the common poisons, except that they are usually harmless to man and other animals, they should be equally cheap; but their actual cost is much greater. Moreover, considering the skill and care necessary in their preparation, it is doubtful if the cost can be greatly reduced.

The Department of Agriculture therefore, does not prepare, use, or recommend the use of rat viruses.

(Continued Next Week)

WHAT DID JESUS TEACH?
Rev. Geo. Candee

ROAD BUILDING

FAVOR THROUGH MAIN ROADS

Motortrucks Expected to Play Prominent Part in Transportation Facilities.

England is now debating roads for motor transportation, for which she is largely equipped with railroads.

It is believed that hereafter motor trucks will play a prominent part in the business of the country. Systems of special highways are being mapped out, and the plans proposed include an apparently excellent feature.

To avoid the delays and congestion incident on traversing towns, it is suggested that the main road be located beyond the borders of the town, and this would certainly expedite traffic as it would not be necessary for every vehicle using the route to painfully thread its way through every village on the way.

Of course this would not impede the local tradesmen who hope to earn an occasional penny from the passing cars, nor to the local magistrate who inflates his own income and the funds of his town by his interpretation of the law; but this is a matter of national interest and not to be restricted by petty local considerations.—Scientific American.

IMPROVING KING ROAD DRAG

Found Too Weak for Work in Pennsylvania and Strengthened by Wrought Iron Strips.

The old form of King road drag was merely two sides of a split log, fastened so that the sharp sides of the split surface faced forward, the straight surface extending vertically. The two parts were spaced about two feet apart and connected by struts to hold them parallel; the outfit was dragged by a chain, fastened to the front half-log, and the angle at which the contrivance was dragged over the surface was controlled by the manner in which the team was hitched to the chain, the chain itself being fastened permanently at both ends to two struts in the front log, which altered the angle at which the team was hitched, in view of the fact that the team was hitched to the front log.

On the other hand while Jesus teaches that God is an all-wise, all-powerful, all-loving Father who would have all men saved; he does not teach that God overlooks sin in any form or degree, or that he saves men in their sins. He saves them from their sins.

He requires the sinner to repent of his sin and forsake it, or suffer the natural consequences till he does, as the prodigal son did, hungering for even swine's food, or the rich man, after his spectacular funeral, longing for the denied companionship of Lazarus. No, nothing but repentance, though late, would do for either of them.

It was to persuade men to repent by an exhibition of the extreme of sin, and the extreme of love, that Jesus submitted to be murdered by the wicked hands of sinners. When these belated sufferers see the real character of their sins, as explained also to them by the Holy Spirit, (See I Peter 3: 19) and realize the self-sacrificing love of Jesus and the Father think you they will not repeat and breathe in his regenerating spirit?

It was to his apostles in his last interview, as his all-satisfying explanation of the awful tragedy that was just coming: "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth will draw all men unto me." (John 12: 32.)

God's great democratic Kingdom can never come upon earth until the false idea of God as a selfish tyrant is cleared away, and Christ's idea of God as the Heavenly Father comes into the minds of all men.

Five Die in Crash.

Orion, Mich.—Five persons were killed when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by an incoming car at a crossing near here. The occupants of the automobile, all members of one family, were hurled 200 feet and with one exception were killed instantly.

Bench Riot Quelled By Troops.

Revere, Mass.—Federal troops from Ft. Banks were rushed to Revere beach after a crowd of sailors and marines had attacked a police station following the mobbing of a Metropolitan Park police officer who had attempted to arrest a sailor. A detachment of 300 soldiers from Ft. Banks was hurried to the scene and proceeded, with fixed bayonets, to clear the beach. The police estimated the crowd at the beach at the time of the riot to be 100,000.

The naval authorities gave orders to the navy provost guard that every sailor

in Revere was to be arrested. Later

more than 100 had been placed under

arrest, and the authorities seemed to

have gained control of the situation.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

MAINE IS LIKE OUR MOUNTAINS

Story of a Country Nurse

Sent to Gray, Me., last November, by the Red Cross to serve seven towns, covering an area of 250 miles of hilly, thinly settled country, she was expected sometimes to drive a Ford, sometimes to ride on an electric snowplough, occasionally to hire a horse and wagon, and in emergency to scale four-foot drifts on snowshoes.

She has had to act as nurse, doctor, cook, teacher, publicity agent, lecturer and organizer, sometimes working practically throughout the entire round of the clock, but establishing a reputation that has made her the guide, philosopher and friend of the whole community which she serves.

Had Little Previous Experience

A recent graduate of the Newton Hospital training school, Miss Best had only a little experience in New York when called by the Portland chapter of the Red Cross to essay the hazards of a Maine winter in the rural regions, but so well did she succeed that she was made health officer of the district before spring. She has now more than 40 schools to look after.

"My ambition was to do public health work," said Miss Best a few days ago. "I had learned to drive a sliver, although I had never been on such country roads as these. The first thing I did was to go to the superintendent of schools in Gray, which, as you know, is a town half way between Portland and Lewiston. He and his wife said it had been their dream to have a school nurse, so I suppose I was their dream. I tried to get a man but I could not find one, nor could I find any paper large enough to copy the topographical map on, so I used an old apron and I keep this as a souvenir.

Began With Toothbrush Drill

"At the very first I had to address a school, although I had never done such a thing before. But I knew what I wanted to tell them and also I kept asking for constructive criticism. I started the children with a toothbrush drill. I found that as many as 85 per cent of them had bad teeth.

"Every town in the district had its own problems. That of Raymond was bad throats. New Gloucester had the worst lighted school in the district. None of the schools have a water system, and when I told the children to wash their hands, I found that there was no water for them to wash them in. In one school 50 per cent of the children had eyesight below the normal, and some very bad, largely due to the improper lighting of the building. Sanitary conditions were seldom right and, although by talking to the parents I was able to get such things as water for washing purposes, much needed to be done.

"The solution really is the consolidated school and transportation. In one school, at 28 below zero, at 11 o'clock they were just beginning to thaw out, for the children had to walk long distances. Most of the forenoon work was lost. They ate cold food, so I decided that the thing to do was to talk hot lunches. I got in touch with the home demonstration department of the Bureau of Agriculture, and we worked together."

Miss Best interested the parents, townspeople and women's clubs and their efforts resulted in hot lunches being provided in a number of schools.

Miss Best reports some strenuous times in her district nursing. "One Friday afternoon," she says, "I got a message from Cumberland, saying that a whole family was sick and that they could not get a person to help them—would I come? I couldn't get out.

"I couldn't get out! 'But,' came the reply, 'the woman is dying and the whole family sick.' Still it was a physical impossibility, for there were no trains running.

First Trip On Snowshoes

"Then the messenger asked if he brought snowshoes would I come? I agreed. I never thought he would get there, but by noon they started breaking out the roads. They had four horses hitched to several logs fastened together, with several men riding on them. The horses went two or three steps and then fell down and had to be shovelled out. This kept up and the work took a long time. Right behind the road-breaking men came the R. F. D. man and half an hour later the messenger arrived on snowshoes, bringing a pair for me—so there was nothing for me to do but go. I went, and we managed to get on one of the breaking-out teams and thus got to North Yarmouth. No train was running from here, and we were told to walk to a small near-by

town and here we did find a train and arrived at Gray, where we took the electric for some distance and finished the trip on snowshoes.

"District nurse, I had decided, did not do night duty, but I arrived at this house about 8 o'clock. The woman had died, two children were sick with pneumonia, two others had the 'flu' and the trained nurse was ready to drop. Another person could not be secured in Portland or Lewiston, and so I took night duty and stayed on the case two nights.

"After this I had night duty right and left. I did the best I could and did not lose a patient.

"I went to one family where there was a new baby. The house was all kitchen down stairs and all bedroom upstairs. The mother had had eight children and had never been fixed up before."

"That day I found there was nothing to eat in the house. You cannot go into a family in Maine and ask them what their income is, or if they have anything in the house, but I stayed around and waited to see when dinner was to be served. I finally found there was to be one. A neighbor cooked that emergency. This family was not very poor when there was work. The woman did not know how to work effectively, but she was anxious to learn. The tray I used was the top of a barrel and there was so great a shortage of dishes that the family had to eat in relays. Neither were there any cups or saucers. But, of course, this was an unusual case. The family is all right when everything is O. K., but if anything happens they come on the town for aid. I suggested that they have some closets, and now the husband has put up a rough board closet in one corner of the kitchen—rough, but a closet. And the mother has taken care of the baby well and exactly according to instructions.

"I talked public health everywhere and

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

OUR TRIP THROUGH JACKSON COUNTY

On Monday morning, August 2, in company with County Agent Robert F. Spence, the managing editor started on horseback through the northwestern section of Jackson county. At the same time four other squads of men started into the county at other places. The object was to carry out a plan which had been previously made to cover the county during the week, visiting all the schools, speaking to the scholars and patrons on community improvement and organizing each community for that purpose. The several schedules were closely followed and all the speakers came together at McKee on Friday night to report their work and to organize the McKee district.

By about 10 o'clock we were at the Abrams school on the top of Big Hill. School was not in session here and no one came to hear us. We went on to Chas. Abney's and had dinner. Then we went to Cave Spring. School had not begun there and so no meeting. Going on, we came to Clover Bottom school in time to hear a closing song and let the children know that we were ready for the evening meeting. Miss Smith, daughter of H. M. Smith, is the teacher here. With this family we took supper and staid through the night. Nelson Hurst, the president of the Junior Agricultural Club of Clover Bottom, took us to his home that evening and showed us his pigs and corn.

We had a good crowd at the meeting that night and the people responded to our appeals. This is a good school and a fine lot of folks in the community. They are interested in community improvement and are at work at their job. They were already organized before we came.

Next morning we set out for the Hurst school and found a good-sized crowd awaiting us. There was evidence of a community spirit here. And they will organize soon. Mr. Daugherty invited us to his home for dinner and we ascended the ridge and enjoyed the visit with him. He is a wide-awake man and is desirous of doing all he can for his school and community.

In the afternoon, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty, we went to Sand Gap, where the largest crowd that we had met awaited us. The meeting was held in the Baptist Church, and it was a rousing one. More than twenty men were present, which made us feel good. Here we organized with Wm. Daugherty as president. We were impressed that Sand Gap meant to do something.

Tuesday night we accepted the invitation of Stanley Powell and staid with him that night. The evening meeting was at Durham Ridge school. Miss Powell is the teacher. Here we found the best schoolhouse that was on our whole tour. It was tastefully decorated and well-kept. Our largest crowd assembled here, 120 being present. After the speeches, W. R. Bicknell was elected president and he made an excellent speech. Durham Ridge will be heard from too.

(Continued Next Week)

JACKSON COUNTY COMMUNITY FAIRS

A community fair is planned for in each educational division of Jackson county. Great interest is developing and the prospects are good for a successful fair in each division. The places where these fairs will be held in each division and the dates when they will be held are as follows:

McKee Division No. 1, Blooming Grove, Monday, September 20. Pond Creek Division No. 3, Pigeon Roost, Tuesday, September 21. Sturges Division No. 2, Fall Rock, Wednesday, September 22. Kavanaugh Division No. 5, Drip Rock, Thursday, September 23. Coyle Division No. 6, Sand Gap, Friday, September 24. Horse Lick Division No. 4, Saturday, September 25.

A prize of twenty-five cents will be given for the best of each of the following exhibits: calico dress, kitchen

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Annual FIDDLERS' Meeting AT BEREAL, KY.

Fifteen "Old Time Fiddlers" will enter a contest for

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

to be given in three prizes

\$50 to First; \$30 to Second; \$20 to Third

Also a prize of \$10 will be given to the Fiddler who plays the best tune with accompaniment.

The best "Fiddlers" of the whole country will be present.

The public generally is invited to attend this meeting.

College Tabernacle, Sat., Aug. 21, 7:30 p. m.

Admission 50 Cents

spending two weeks with their parents and friends.—Mr. and Mrs. Oran Click attended the Berea Fair last Thursday.—Miss Mary Kirby also attended the Fair.—Aaron Powell spent a few days last week with his brother, Bill Powell, of Berea.—Miss Bertha Powell, who has not been well since she had influenza last winter, is spending a few weeks with her aunt at Rogersville, being treated by Dr. Gibson of Richmond.—Vertie and Radie Johnson and Sallie Powell made a shopping trip to Berea Saturday.—A community meeting will be held at the schoolhouse on the evening of the 20th. Everybody attend.

HERD

Herd, Aug. 6.—Misses Effa and Lillie Hamilton, of Mildred, and Miss Zou Moore, of Tyner, were visiting Miss Jewell McGeorge Saturday night.—Miss Mollie Moore of Tyner spent last Saturday night and Sunday with Misses Myrtle and Icy Farmer.—Misses Effa and Lillie Hamilton, Zou Moore and Jewell McGeorge spent last Sunday with Misses Myrtle and Icy Farmer.—There was a speaking at the Fall Rock schoolhouse Tuesday night; Prof. Roberton of Richmond and W. R. Reynolds of Tyner were the speakers. There was a large crowd out to hear them.—Mrs. Mary and Debbie Farmer visited Mrs. C. N. Shepherd of Olin Wednesday and Thursday.—Allen Halcomb of McKee spent last Tuesday night with his sister, Mrs. E. B. Flanery.—Miss Ella Simpson, of Kings Mills, O., is visiting friends and relatives.—Mrs.

Emma Farmer and two sons, Arvis and Paul, spent Wednesday with Misses Myrtle and Icy Farmer.—Stephen Farmer spent last Wednesday with his son, J. B. Farmer of Gray Hawk.—Robert Spurlock of Privett and Oren Raleigh of Chadwell were visiting John Simpson, Saturday night and Sunday.—H. D. Farmer and family spent last Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Shepherd of Olin.—Mrs. G. M. Moore of Washington, D. C., is visiting friends and relatives.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Disputants

Disputants, Aug. 9.—Good rains fell in this vicinity recently.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thomas are the proud parents of a fine boy, born August 7. His name is Harvey.—Mrs. C. B. Davidson of Indiana spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mrs. W. S. Shearer.—Several people from here attended the Berea Fair.—George Owens of Mt. Vernon has been visiting friends and relatives here.—Misses Lula and Myrtle Gadd of Wallacetown spent Saturday night and Sunday with their cousin, Miss Elsie Croucher.—Rev. Durham failed to fill his appointment at Clear Creek, Sunday.—A Sunday-school will be organized next Sunday at 10:00 a. m.—Elijah Abney has been appointed trustee officer for the Davis Branch school.—Mrs. Larkin Abney and son, Clyde, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. W. H. Thomas.—Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Thomas spent Saturday night

You can't afford to miss this Fair. Come and see the

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with Capt. Brooke at the helm, do all kind of stunts in the air. Take a ride into the heavens.

TWO FREE ACTS DAILY

The Wild West Show and other large aggregations with Two Good Bands. Grounds enlarged and arrangements for Best Fair in Kentucky.

Thousands of Mountain people will attend—Be with them!

convention utterance and the candidate's longer explanation of it, or apology for it, as the case may be, do not together furnish an assurance as to what the party will do in unforeseen emergencies. Really these labored documents are not so much a firm foundation upon which a party will take its stand, and upon which it plants its batteries to bombard all that opposes, as they are flexible and elastic fences, capable of being opened at any point and of being stretched so as to enclose any group of outsiders who chance to come near. In fewer and plainer words, platforms are chiefly devices for catching votes. If, in my earlier years, when I was felling some giant tree, I were asked which way I was going to run when the tree should fall, I sometimes would be obliged to answer: "It depends upon which way the tree shall fall." And so every aspirant to high office, and most of all, a candidate for the Presidency, is justified in being cautious as to stating just what will be his course, in the midst of future circumstances, now beyond the reach of human ken.

A few definite observations upon salient points of the platforms now before the people may well be saved for another article.

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